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scribed in anatomical text-books. Arises tendinous from the ligament of the fifth metatarsal and cuboid, and inserted in a bipennate way into the whole length of the fifth metatarsal bone. Found well developed in all the apes."

The consideration of these and many other interesting abnormalities should be postponed until Mr. Wood's paper shall appear at length in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

A CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND.*

ONE of the most beautiful, as well as the most elegant histories of England is before us, illustrated in a manner reflecting the highest credit on the artist, the chromo-lithographer, and the printer, and equalling the magnificent works of La Croix and Seré, Pugin, or the costly productions of the foreign historiographers, whilst it replaces entirely the Strutt of our fathers, or the costume books of the present day. The style of dress adopted by nations is so legitimately comprised within ethnographical study, and is even so intimately connected with local peculiarities, that the work of Mr. Doyle is undoubtedly within the limits of our criticism. In the British isles, for example, without referring to such broad race distinctions as prevail between the Celtic and Teutonic groups of costume, there exist such local forms of dress as the hat of the Welsh peasant woman, the loose silk kerchief of the factory girl, the flat bonnet and short jacket which the Cheviot peasant defiantly wears to distinguish himself from the Scotsman on the other side of the hill, the smock-frock of the majority of agricultural labourers, the diminutive and abbreviated representative of it which is confined to a small district in south-eastern Sussex, the Guernsey jacket, the "wide-awake" hat (truly the successor of the *petasos* of Mercury), or many other articles of clothing which might be suggested.

All these form essential characters of the costume of England, as represented by its poorer classes, at the present day, and from this point of view may be advantageously contrasted with the dresses of the past population, as depicted in the beautiful chromo-lithographs before us. The whole subject is so intimately connected with art, commerce, and even with political partizanship, that it is difficult to consider it from a purely ethnographical basis.

For a most lucid idea of the costume of some of the aboriginal

* A Chronicle of England, B.C. 55—A.D. 1485; written and illustrated by Jas. E. Doyle. London: Longmans. 4to. 1864.

nations of Europe, we must refer to this work. We are so accustomed to form our conceptions of the "garb of old Gael" from mere outline sketches, destitute of the advantages of colour, that such a plate, for instance, which represents Caractacus in Rome attired in the scarlet and pink *braccæ* or "trews" gives us a most lucid idea of the dress of this mythical representative of the Siluri. The change which has taken place in the colour of the costume of males in Europe during the last few hundred years is difficult to be accounted for on artistic grounds, though susceptible of easy explanation from the utilitarian point of view. The vivid colours which bedecked the courtier or the cavalier, the superabundance of ornament and decoration which characterised the fashions of the Tudor or the Caroline kings, have long since passed away, and the prevailing sombre tint of man's clothing in the nineteenth century, whilst it is far more convenient and economical, is far less picturesque.

The perusal of this work by anthropologists will originate many suggestive ideas as to the dress of the historical characters of England, and we doubt not that the second volume, which will treat of a subsequent period of English history, will be equally interesting.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES EXTRACTED FROM THE NEW YORK STATE DOCUMENTS.

By GEORGE E. ROBERTS, F.G.S., Hon. Sec. A.S.L.

It may easily be supposed that the persons officially connected with the state of New York during the earliest years of its colonisation did not pass over in complete silence the natural characteristics of the aboriginal people with whom they had dealings. And although the scientific leanings of these governors and their staffs of officials were certainly not specially directed in the interests of anthropological science, yet I have been rewarded somewhat for my trouble in wading through 7,000 quarto pages of "Public Records" by the discovery of more than one note having a significant bearing upon the races of Indians which, at the commencement of the white invasion, were lords of the North American continent. The notes I have met with I propose to give as simple extracts, adding a line or two of explanation where needed, feeling sure that to enshrine them in the *Anthropological Review* will be of interest to its readers, and possibly of use to the science.